

# Mechanic's Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## PROSPECTUS OF THE Second Vol. of the Mechanic's Advocate.

JOHN TANNER Editor.

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be published weekly, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Each number will contain a vast amount of interesting matter, among which may be enumerated, a List of American Patents, as issued from the Patent office—notice of Scientific and Mechanical Progress—new inventions—news of the week—&c.

We intend to make our paper the *Mechanic's Advocate*, in its widest and most legitimate sense, to deal in an earnest and business like manner with the Claims of Industry. All human interests, combining human endeavors and social growth, require organizing, and LABOR the grandest of all human interests, requires it now. But how is this to be attempted? Take this question deeply to heart, and answer: May we not all do something? The Mechanic's Advocate will at least contribute its quota by opening freely its pages to all those who will seek to aid in the solution of this mighty problem,—How shall we elevate labor?

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Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

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## For the Mechanic's Advocate. TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

BY A. J. McDONALD

Welcome! to my sight again,  
Welcome! in thy might and main,  
Rear'd to Heaven, still the same,

Thou glorious old Hills.  
Far I've wander'd o'er the land,  
Rivers, Woods and Cities scan'd,  
But to me thou art more grand!

Thou glorious old Hills.  
Now the Sun its day has roll'd,  
Sinking fast in clouds of gold,  
Whilst ye tow'r stern and bold,

Thou glorious old Hills.  
Chilly night her mantle throws  
O'er thine head, now wreath'd in snows,  
Where the stormy tempest blows,

Thou glorious old Hills.  
And again I lose thy form,  
'Till the morrow's doubtful dawn  
Brings the sunshine or the storm,

Thou glorious old Hills.

Albany Feb. 14, 1848.

## The City Belle.

OR, SIX MONTHS IN THE COUNTRY.

BY MRS. LYDIA J. PIERSON.

"My sweet LOUISA, the doctor has informed your pa that he can prescribe nothing for you, except a six months' residence in the country, which, with proper care he says, may greatly alleviate your symptoms.—We have consulted on this subject, and I have concluded to write to a relation of ours in Lebanon county, to know if she can accommodate and nurse you. Your pa and I cannot possibly leave the city at present, but SARAH shall accompany you, and she is careful and affectionate."

"Oh! ma, how can I live six months in the country—away from fashion, society, and all the elegancies of life? And with no other companions than the rude, ignorant country girls! Dear me, I cannot think of it—I'd rather stay and die here."

This conversation took place between Mrs. Henshaw and her invalid daughter, in one of the most elegant furnished parlors in Philadelphia. Mrs. Henshaw was a leader of the fashionable circle, and her only child Louisa had been a belle from girlhood. But a depression of spirits and bodily languor had for some time lain heavily over her, and her health had begun rapidly to decline. Perhaps she could have explained the cause of her illness, but she did not attempt it, and her affectionate mother determined to lay upon her country relatives the burden of which she was so heartily weary. It was to her own brother she had resolved to confide her child. He was a wealthy farmer, living on the very lands on which she passed her youth. Having been adopted by a wealthy childless aunt, she had married the rich and elegant Mr. Henshaw, and had utterly forgotten the home and the friends of her childhood, until it became necessary to take Louisa to the country, and then the utter impossibility of leaving the city herself, awakened in her memory the idea of a brother who was once dear to her. But she spoke of him then only as a relation, trusting that her daughter's pride would justify her caution. Louisa wept bitterly at the thought of leaving her parents, the city, and her acquaintances, and the invalid lady and her maid were sent away, with an earnest charge to avoid damp air and damp feet, and write if she should grow worse.

It was the latter part of March when they set out,

but the day was exceedingly fine. Louisa wept until the carriage was some miles from the city, and the sun high in the clear heaven. Then she uncovered her face and looked out the carriage window with a determination to see some hateful, or at least unpleasant object. But her eyes fell on neat, white dwellings, and fair fields, with a soft shade of green on every swell, relieving the brown ground work, and orchard trees standing in slightly rows, while the light winged songsters were flashing to and fro, and filling the air with their sweet chirping melody. "How beautiful!" she cried involuntarily. She was already in love with the country.

Mrs. Henshaw received several brief letters, stating that Louisa was contented, and that her health was improving.

"I wonder she can be contented," Mrs. Henshaw would exclaim—"a girl like Louisa, so genteel, so highly accomplished, so very delicate and sensitive, to be contented among such ignorant, unpolished people! I suppose however, she is amused at the wonder and admiration of the country beaux and belles, and enjoys a sort of queenly triumph amongst them. How must her fine figure, magnificent costume, and refined language and manners contrast with the coarseness of the young creatures around her. I should like to see her in the rustic church, shining amongst them like a dew spangled rose in a field of daisies. I wonder how she gets along with the young Greys. I warrant she keeps them all at her feet, for she is a queenly girl. I should be amused to see their awkward attempts at imitating her dress, speech and manners."

Towards the last of September, Mrs. Henshaw was surprised at the receipt of a large sheet of foolscap, in the form of a letter from her daughter. She was just dressing for a sailing party, as she laid it aside until the next morning, when with sundry exclamations of wonder she broke the seal. But how did her wonder increase as she read:

"My dear Father and Mother—I have provided myself with this mammoth sheet for the purpose, and with the intention of writing you a history of my six months in the country."

"We shall find some amusement in this letter," said Mrs. Henshaw to her listening husband, "Louisa is disposed to be facetious, I see, by her commencing with 'father and mother.'"

"It was Saturday evening when I arrived at Mr. Grey's, and, as you will remember, a cold rain had succeeded the fine weather. I felt chilled and miserable, and the snug old farm house presented a most comfortable appearance. As the coach drew up, the house door opened, and a pleasant looking, portly gentleman came out, saying to some persons within, 'No, no, I can bring her in my arms if necessary.' He looked rather surprised as I sprang from the vehicle; he, however, conducted me very courteously into the parlor. But at the door I paused. It was a large apartment, destitute of centre-table, piano, or lounge, but there was a bright wood fire burning on the hearth, and the room contained every thing necessary to comfort, and some superfluities; for before the fire stood a velvet cushioned easy chair and foot-stool, and my good aunt Grey, with a large snowy pillow in her hands, was waiting to accommodate her invalid niece. She looked curiously at me—I blushed for shame, while my heart overflowed toward them for their kindness. And then the grotesqueness of my own position presented itself, and while I pressed a hand of each I burst into a hearty fit of laughing, in which my uncle joined merrily. 'Girls!' he cried, as soon as he could speak, 'come, your cousin needs no possets or weak soups; come, and shake hands with her.' The three girls entered, and while they made their compliments, he went on; 'away the big chair—all Louisa wants is enjoyment, air and exercise. In six weeks she will be able to run a race



with the fleetest beau in the township.' He then sat down beside me and inquired for you both with great kindness and solicitude, until we were summoned to tea. During the evening I had leisure to observe my cousins. They are named MARY, ELLEN and LUCY. I was struck with their beauty, and the propriety of everything around them. I assure you, mother, they were perfectly elegant in their home-made dresses, with white capes and aprons. When we retired for the night, I found we were all to sleep in a large chamber, with a good fire in the small fire-place, and two large beds standing in opposite corners, with wash-stands, and all the *et ceteras*. Mary, the eldest, sat down by the table and opening a large bible, began to read. I followed the example of Ellen and Lucy, and sat down and listened devotedly. When the chapter was read, she said 'Let us pray.' We all knelt while she read devoutly some beautiful evening prayer. I never laid down so happy in my life before. In the morning we arose before the sun, and when we came down we found aunt busy about the breakfast; and the girls got the white pails to go and milk. I would go with them, and though I was very much afraid of the cows, I went into the yard, and soon grew so bold as to put my hand on the one Lucy was milking, and finally resolved to learn to do as they did. I was very awkward, and we all laughed heartily, but they said I would soon learn. And then the funny little calves with their innocent faces and merry gambols—oh! how I did love them.—After an excellent breakfast we dressed for church.—Neither of my cousins were any way inferior in appearance to your elegant Louisa.

"The congregation at the church was highly respectable in appearance, serious and devout in their demeanor, and attentive to the services. Through the week as I observed the cheerful activity of my uncle and his family, I saw the girls sweeping, scouring, scrubbing, churning, baking, cooking, spinning, sewing, knitting, embroidering, sketching, painting, and with all finding time to read and write. I grew very much ashamed of my own ignorance and helplessness and resolved to make myself mistress of all these useful accomplishments. They were all busy the whole day, and seemed to take pleasure in their occupations. Oh! if you could see their happy faces as they sit at work in the evening while uncle reads aloud; and then if you could listen to their evening hymns. Such singing I never heard, so sweet, so clear, and so natural. I declare I forgot my ill health before I had been here two days. There is such pleasure in gardening. When the girls commenced I put on laced boots as they did, and went to work digging beds, transplanting flowers sowing seeds and training shrubs. We do not fear the dew or run for a little shower. Such a garden as we had; such variety and abundance of flowers and vegetables, such luxuries in form of peas, beans and salads. I flatter myself I am now quite a gardener, though at first I did not know a plant from a weed. I have also learned to make cheese. Not merely to see it done, but to perform the whole process myself. I have become proof against 'damp air and damp feet.' You should see us gathering strawberries in the meadow while the grass is wet with dew, or raking hay at the approach of a thunder cloud until the big drops begin to fall, and then running to the house laughing amid the bright shower. Oh! there is no life like a country life—no pleasures like the free exercise and pleasant labor of a farmer's family. I often smile as I recall my impressions of country life and country people before I came here. I had been thought to sum up in these words all that is degrading, ignorant and vulgar. I find here on the contrary all that is ennobling truly great and excellent. What a poor worthless imbecile was I when I left home. Only fit to be waited on, dressed at an enormous expense, and admired for a season! Now I cannot only superintend housekeeping, but I can make good bread and cakes and pies, cook meats in the most excellent manner, make butter and cheese, and spin flax and wool. These are such accomplishments as grace a woman. Call the country people ignorant!—Why there is not a farmer's child ten years old that might not pity the deplorable ignorance of a city belle. Nor are the minds of country people inferior in any respect and most of them are well cultivated. Do you remember those lovely poems which we so much admired in Peterson's Magazine? and how we wondered who the fair author who signed herself Ellen, might be? Well, it is my very little country cousin here. Does this not settle the point as to intellect? And then you know that most of our great men were farmers, or farmer's sons, brought up to work until they were sent to college. Apropos. Do you remember the enthusiastic praises with which the reverend professor Dr. D— spoke of a young Mr. Grey, a student in the seminary. Well, that Mr. Grey was your brother's son. I wonder you did not enquire him out and invite him to our home. He came home just in the merry time of harvest. He is handsome, genteel and highly educated;

how he did surpass any gentleman of former acquaintance; and particularly that mincing, delicate Mr. Lassons, of whom I once fancied myself desperately enamored, and to whom was owing in part my *terrible illness*. In part I say for idleness of the mind and body had a good share in producing it. I could have knelt down to him the first evening of our acquaintance and the morning he put on a linen frock and a large straw hat, and then took down his sickle, I thought him if possible, more captivating than before. What comes next? Why, says he, I will be a farmer, an independent farmer; and dear parents with your consent your daughter Louisa will be mistress of the farm, his house and heart. Do not get angry dear mother, but come you and father and see how happy we all are here and how good. I know you will approve my choice and bless your affectionate daughter.

"LOUISA M. HENSHAW."

"Ha ha!" laughed Mr. Henshaw, "I agree with you wife; there is amusement in that letter. I always told you you would get your reward for cutting your good brother so unmercifully. Your cherished only daughter, who was to marry a titled foreigner will now become the younger Mrs. GREY, a farmer's wife."

"She shall not!" cried Mrs. Henshaw. "It would kill me outright," and she wept miserably.

"But," persisted Mr. Henshaw, "Louisa will do as she pleases. She is her own mistress and our only child. And I doubt not will be much happier, useful and respectable with your nephew Grey, than as the wife of the first Lord in England. We will go and see them married."

"We will go and take our poor deluded child home," sobbed the lady.

"But you know," said the teasing gentleman, "the doctor ordered her to stay in the country six months. You surely would not defy the doctor? Louisa would certainly die if you should take her away before the six months have expired."

Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw left the town the next day, and after a pleasant journey came in sight of the venerable mansion with its sheltering elms, noble orchards and extensive fields, in which the lady was born, and where she sported away her childhood; but which she had not seen before since she was in her fourteenth year. Now, as she looked upon it many a tender memory arose from every pleasant spot; and she wept for very tenderness and fond regret. Passing the orchard they saw a group of lovely girls chatting and laughing as they gathered the large fair apples into the basket, which a noble looking young man carried and emptied into a wagon for use.

"There is your daughter and son-in-law," said Mr. Henshaw with assumed gravity.

"God bless them!" cried Mrs. Henshaw with energy. "I have been a fool, and now I feel that sixty years of artificial life in the city were well exchanged with all its pride and circumstances, for the true happiness which that dear girl has enjoyed during her six months in the country."

#### WOMEN CAN'T LIVE BY PLAIN SEWING IN NEW YORK.

"Women can't live by plain sewing in New York," said a feeble mother whose marred visage betrayed the brooding sorrow that preyed upon her spirits. A young daughter by her side spoke soothingly, but she only answered by the falling tear, and the quickened stroke of her needle.

The furniture of the room, not yet sent to the pawnbroker's—indicated that she had seen better days—her dress and language bespoke true modesty and intelligence, and we knew enough of her history, and of that of too many others, to give force to the expression she had just uttered; enough, too, to make us wish to say to parents, "educate your daughters so that they may earn a livelihood by something else beside plain sewing."

"Women can't live by plain sewing in New York." How then are they to live? there are scores and hundreds of widowed mothers who have no other dependence. They wish to keep their children together, preserve them from hunger and nakedness, and more than all from the besetments of vice. They are willing to rise early, sit up late, and eat the bread of carefulness—to ply the busy needle

"With fingers weary and I worn,  
With eyelids heavy and red,"

if they can only live honestly by the work of their hands. But when all efforts fail, and the sickening anguish of despair drinks up the spirits, then is their situation truly pitiable.

An illustration of this sort—*fact* not fiction—will exhibit a case in point. A worthy mother, who had long struggled with the reverses of city life, and "wrought as woman can,"—unaided, uncomplaining, but compensated for her unwearied toil while blest with filial

love and obedience—a mother who had taught her children industry and virtue, and doted much on the eldest, an amiable, deserving daughter, who aided her week in and week out in the support of the family, by making vests at 12 cents a piece,—lately called on a friend of ours, weighed down with trouble. She saw above her moral horizon, a dark cloud gathering, that threatened to sweep away her cherished hopes, and leave her desolate. She sought advice and aid, but sought it too late. The die was already cast.

Said our informant, the tale that mother told was terrible—it was also authenticated by other testimony. The daughter alluded to was unconverted, was intelligent and aspiring, of fair countenance, and a fair mark for the tempter. She said they had worked for professedly christian employers, at the price above named, earning a pittance barely sufficient to support life, and often want had stared them in the face. They could have obtained shirt making at from 10 to 30 cents, including trimmings, stitched bosoms, &c., but this would have been no gain. After a time the child became restive and heart sick, her feelings were soured toward her race, and ambition wholly failed. She expressed her skepticism, and pained her mother's heart by uttering the belief that "*christians cared less that she should be virtuous than they did to get the profits of her labor.*" The mother knew there were those waiting for her halting, whispering in her ear, "why toil thus for nothing,"—and seeking for opportunities to beguile her with enticing words—and she learned subsequently to her surprise and horror, that her daughter's virtue had already paid the price of working at starvation prices.

Could we exhibit a table of statistics showing accurately the number of victims, comprising the yearly sacrifice made to the Molock worshiped by unprincipled employers in our cities, it would be a startling record. But such a record is kept, and will one day be presented in characters that all may read.

"O! if there be a doom more dread  
Than others on the Judgment day,  
It sure must be for those who've led  
The pure and gentle far astray.  
There may be pardon for the knave,  
And mercy for the knave that stole;  
But can Heaven's mercy e'er forgive  
The murder of a human soul!"

Can there be a reform effected in the prices paid for female labor? There is an immense amount of work done by sempstresses in this city, and the origin of the low prices is said to be this. Mr. A B and C, merchants from the south or elsewhere—more likely to be from a *slave region* than otherwise—come to New York in the autumn, take rooms, purchase the raw material, and when fitted by the quantity, advertise for hands.—Hundreds rush at once to the spot, and the demand for *work* is so great, that it is taken at any price the employer may please to give. Thus he gets a large stock manufactured for a mere song—returns to his home and lines his pockets with the profits. The resident wholesale dealers, with a few honorable exceptions, go through much the same preliminary process, and have their work done by those who will work *cheapest*.—Thus they can afford to undersell their more honorable neighbors, and compel them either to follow their example, or permit their customers to be monopolized. How can this matter be remedied? The gathering swarms flocking from beyond the seas, are every day increasing the evil, by adding to the number of the destitute and dependant. Can any one suggest any adequate employment, either old or new, suited to the capacity and the sphere of woman, especially for the numerous class of bereaved ones, left with families of young children with no means for their support. Cannot public sentiment and public sympathy be so aroused, that some plan shall be devised that will bring relief to thousands by bestowing the best of all charities, "the charity of wages?" Will not some correspondent or political economist who can take the gauge of this matter in all its bearings, and who has a heart large enough to do it justice, speak through our columns.—We suggest the problem—would not the learned and the wise in our land exhibit more wisdom, were they employed in planning measures to promote industry and thrift among the people, than they do in giving their attention and countenance to counsels that result only in pouring out the blood and treasure of the nation upon the plains of Mexico.—*Advocate of Moral Reform.*

Imprint this maxim deeply in your mind—that there is nothing certain in this human and mortal state; by which means you will avoid being transported with prosperity, and being dejected in adversity.

All earthly delights are sweeter in the expectation than in the enjoyment; all spiritual pleasures more in fruition than expectation.



## WHO OWNEETH AMERICA'S SOIL.

BY DUGANNE.

Who owneth America's soil?  
Is it he who graspeth the hard, red gold;  
Whose blood-bought gains are by millions told?  
Who bindeth his slaves to the woof and the loom,  
And chaineth their souls in a living tomb—  
The tomb of hopeless toil?  
Not he, not he, by Heaven!

Who shieldeth America's land?  
Is it he who counteth his ships by scores—  
Who plucketh his gains from a thousand shores—  
Who buyeth and selleth, and worketh not,  
And holdeth in pride what by fraud he got,—  
And rulleth with iron hand?  
Not he, not he, by Heaven!

Who guardeth America's right?  
Is it he who eateth the orphan's bread,  
And crusheth the poor with her grinding tread?  
Who flingeth his bank note lies abroad,  
And buildeth to worship a golden god,  
And an altar to mammon's might?  
Not he, not he, by Heaven!

Who worketh America's good?  
Is it he who maketh our country's name  
A mocking sound, and a by-word of shame?  
Who setteth his foot on the neck of a man,  
Who spurneth his brethren with cruel ban,  
And marketh his power with blood?  
Not he, not he, by Heaven!

Who maketh America great?  
Is it he who prateeth of patriot sires,  
Yet lighteth his torch for the bigot's fires?  
Who scorneth the children of foreign climes,  
And counteth their birth-place and faith as crimes,  
And mocketh their Love with Hate?  
Not he, not he, by Heaven!

Not these, not these, by Heaven!  
But to those who labor for God and Man,  
Who work their part in the world's great plan—  
Who plant good seed in the desert's dearth,  
And bring forth treasures from brave old Earth,  
To these, must the soil be given—  
To these, to these, By Heaven!

To these must the soil belong—  
To the men of all climes whose souls are true,  
Or Pagan, or Christian, or Turk, or Jew;  
To the men who will hollow our glorious soil,  
The millions who hope, and the millions who toil  
For the Right against the Wrong—  
To these, to these, by Heaven!

## THE CAST IRON PLOW.

A bill has recently passed the Senate of the United States, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, to extend the patent of Jethro Wood for seven years, which he obtained in 1814, and renewed in 1819, claiming to have invented the Cast Iron Plow-share, &c. This bill proposes to grant to the heirs of Jethro Wood, the privilege of exacting fifty cents from the manufacturer for every Cast Iron Plow made in the United States, for seven years after the passage of said bill.

As there are about four millions of farmers and planters at present in the United States, and as each would require on an average at least one Plow every four years, this privilege would be worth HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY, all of which would be taken from the hard earnings of the planter! And what makes the matter more unjust is, that the interest of the heirs of Wood in this patent have been purchased for a mere song; thus nearly the whole benefit of it will inure to a company of greedy speculators.

But Jethro Wood, as I shall proceed to show, was not the original inventor of the Cast Iron Plow-share, nor did he ever improve the Plow in the slightest degree; he was consequently entitled to no merit in this thing, and much less to a patent; and had the facts of the case been known by the Commissioner of Patents, in 1814, he would not have granted him one, or renewed it in 1819; neither would the United States Court have confirmed him in it after it had been granted.

The Cast Iron Plow-share was invented by Robert Ransome of Ipswich, England, and he obtained a patent for it in 1785, twenty-nine years before Jethro Wood obtained his! The Cast Iron Plow, with the share and mould-board in two parts, was kept for sale by Peter T. Curtenius, in this City, as early as 1800; and in use in this neighborhood. Jethro Wood undoubtedly obtained his knowledge of the Cast Iron share, from one or the other of these; for the Cast Iron Plow as a whole, and in separate parts, will be found

figured and described in almost every Encyclopedia, and work on agriculture implements, published in Great Britain, since 1790. These works soon found their way into the United States, and it can be proved by the testimony of the intimate friends of Jethro Wood, that he was familiar with these publications.

The history of the Cast Iron Plow and its improvements is simply this:

James Small, a Scotchman, constructed a Cast Iron Plow on true mechanical principles as early as 1740, and was the first inventor of the cast-iron mold board.—Robert Ransome, of England, invented the cast-iron share in 1785. An English farmer, in the County of Suffolk, invented the cast iron land-side shortly after, so that as early as 1790, the Cast Iron Plow complete, in three distinct parts, was well known and in use in Great Britain, and figured and described in nearly every work of any value since published on the subject of plows and agricultural implements.

Without any knowledge of these improvements of the Cast Iron Plow in England, Charles Newbold of New Jersey, about the year 1790, took up the plow with a view of improving it in the United States. On the 17th of June, 1797, he obtained a patent for the Cast Iron Plow skeleton, in one piece complete. Subsequently he made his plows with a cast iron mold-board and land-side, and attached a wrought iron share to it.—Shortly after this he often spoke of still farther improving his plow, by substituting the cast-iron share. But having spent upward of \$30,000 in his improvements and efforts to introduce it into use in the United States and elsewhere, he got discouraged and gave up the business.

Peter T. Curtenius, as stated above, kept the Cast Iron Plow for sale in this City, the share and mold-board in separate parts, as early as 1800. Who was the manufacturer of these I am unable to learn.

In 1804, I think, David Peacock of New Jersey, obtained a patent for a plow, the mold-board and land-side of cast-iron and in separate parts, the share of wrought-iron steel-edged. He copied Mr. Newbold's plow in part, for the privilege of which he paid him \$1,000.

In 1814, Jethro Wood obtained a patent for a plow, the mold-board, land-side, and share in three parts and of cast-iron. He was familiar with Newbold's and Peacock's plows; and his was a bungling imitation of theirs, and not near so perfect in form and construction as the old Rotherham plow, which had been in use in Great Britain upward of seventy years before Wood obtained his patent.

It is said that the Cast Iron Plow in three parts, viz: mold-board, land-side and share, was in use in Virginia previous to 1814, and that Wood was aware of it.

With these facts before them, the public will now see how great an injustice it would be for Congress to extend the patent of Jethro Wood, and give his heirs, or rather a company of greedy speculators, the privilege for seven years, of exacting 50 cents per plow from every one engaged in their manufacture.

I hope these facts will be widely disseminated by the press throughout the United States; for the hard working farmers and planters ought to be immediately apprized of what so vitally concerns them. As the bill is still pending before the House of Representatives, let all those opposed to injustice and special privileges take pains to call the attention of every member to the subject, so that the iniquitous measure may be defeated.

A. B. ALLEN.

New York, Feb. 9, 1848

## A REFUTATION.

Instead of its requiring "nine tailors to make a man," one tailor has all the qualities of nine men:—

- 1.—As a *Cook*, he has a *roast goose* every day.
- 2.—As a *Navigator*, he shapes his course by his *needle*.
- 3.—As a *Gardener*, he sows his rows and cultivates his *cabbage*.
- 4.—As an *Actor*, he performs on the boards, and brandishes a *bodkin*.
- 5.—As a *Clergyman*, or reformer, he mends old bad habits.
- 6.—As an *Executive*, his measures are taken according to circumstances.
- 7.—As a *Surveyor*, his right lines and angles are directed to certain points.
- 8.—As a witty, sarcastic *Politician*, he makes his points cut keen.
- 9.—As a *Schoolmaster*, he teaches the young idea how to shoot and bastes when necessary.

Sorrow is the mourning of the heart for dead sins, which memory will not always bury, because conscience refuses to find them a place of sepulchre, without the strictest examination as to where they ought properly be deposited.

## ALBANY MANUFACTURES—No. 4.

Illsley &amp; Co's. Piano Manufactory.

This large establishment is located at the State Basin, in the large building known as the "Lumberman's Exchange." We took a hasty run through it a day or two ago, and were surprised to find it so extensive. The manufacturing of Piano Fortes in the splendid and costly style of the best instruments now made, requires, in addition to capital, skill and plenty of experienced workmen, a good deal of room, and a great many of those indispensable conveniences and necessary facilities, which are only to be obtained by a combination of all these advantages. In the seven or eight commodious rooms through which we passed, and in which the business, in all its branches, is carried on, we found that none of these things were wanting.

Our visit gave us a very interesting insight into the mechanism of the Piano Forte. We never before had an adequate idea of the amount of labor expended in the entire construction of one of these instruments, nor of the quantity of stuff required in the making and finishing of one. After seeing the number, size and strength of the materials employed in the construction of the case, and which are requisite to make the instrument firm and durable, and enable it to overcome the great strain of the action, which is equal to several tons, we were not at all surprised at the great weight of a Piano. It will surprise many, no doubt, to learn that the action—the music part—of a complete instrument, when ready for the case, is made up of no less than six thousand pieces!

—But we are running away from our original design.

We found, in addition to Mr. Wood, who is the Foreman of the Factory; one of the most experienced Piano manufacturers in the country, a large number of hands employed in the various departments of the establishment, and learned that three instruments are turned out complete every week—or an average of 150 per annum. In point of excellence of workmanship, elegance of pattern, beauty of finish, and above all, superiority of tone, ILLSLEY & Co's Pianos hold rank with the best that are manufactured in the country, and enjoy a solid and increasing reputation, not only at home, but also abroad. But they speak for themselves, and every one may satisfy himself that they possess all these desirable and valuable qualities, by stepping into the Music Store, Bleecker Hall, where they are kept on sale, and examining for himself.

We may add here, that ILLSLEY & Co. have purchased the right of employing in their manufacture an improvement in the construction of the foundation of the instrument, which, acting upon the principle of the arch, imparts to it great additional strength, and enables it to firmly resist the constant strain of the strings. We are pleased to learn that a ready market is found for all the instruments made by ILLSLEY & Co., and what is a most gratifying fact, that their CITY TRADE has increased more than 50 per cent within the past year; proving conclusively that their capital instruments are well appreciated at home.

The prices of the Pianos made by them, vary from \$175 for the smallest, to \$500 for the largest and most elegant 7 octave. They are kept on sale, as we just remarked, at the large store, Bleecker Hall, where is also to be found a complete assortment of other musical instruments, new music, &c. &c.—*Albany Express*.

THE MECHANICS' MUTUAL PROTECTION, No. 14.—We have been requested to state that this Association meets in this place ever Tuesday Evening. Its principal objects, as has been stated in the Homestead, are to elevate the condition of the Mechanic, to secure them from a competition among themselves, and to secure to apprentices a good education, and enable them to become more fully master of their business. It is in a flourishing condition, and is increasing its members rapidly. Persons wishing to join the Protection, and desiring further information concerning its objects are referred to Geo. Hurst, J. Flitcraft, L. Webster, Lewis Keen, and others who are members.—*Homestead Journal*.

Nothing is more ridiculous than to be serious about trifles, and to be trifling about serious matters.

Many are desirous of the honor, but averse to the labor of intellectual attainments.

The hypocrite is never so far from being a good Christian, as when he looks like one.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.

Be rather bountiful than expensive. Neither make nor go to feasts.

Forget other's faults, and remember thine own.

Revenge is a coward's courage.



## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.



## EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.

## DUTY AND PROVINCE OF GOVERNMENT.

At the conclusion of our preceeding article on the subject of Aristocracy, we pledged a subsequent one for the consideration of the duty and province of Government and individuals in relation to so irksome an evil.

The duty of the above is simple in its conception, yet vast in its execution—the duty of absolute suppression. And the proper means to be employed by Government, which may greatly be, and by the People, who greatly are, effected by the evil, are relatively blended.—Inasmuch as, in previous articles, we have sought to establish the certainty of these facts, we now assert the utter extinction of the blight, to be the bounden duty of each, and proceed to devote some attention to the means best adapted to this end.

As several weeks since noticed, pre-eminent among the causes of the existing inequality of the social state, is the distinction in the reward of industry. And it may further be observed, that while this is prolonged, will its attendant evil be continued and increased. So great is the magnitude which this matter has attained that public attention is being gradually directed to it, and continues to increase. The responsibility is alike attached to Government and individuals, and both are bound by interest and duty, to adopt measures for the extinction of the intruder. In what do these measures consist?—Firstly, in the reduction of the salaries of public servants. Secondly, in the increase of the wages of Laboringmen. We blush for the "Republican simplicity" of our Country and Countrymen, when we remember the fact, that Government—whose duty it is to establish simplicity and maintain citizens on a corresponding level—is the prime creator of Aristocracy! Yes! thunder it forth, that the Government of the United States of America, is the friend of unjust distinctions and therefore of Social Inequality. Behold her, filling the groaning coffers of a hireling brood of politicians, while hundreds and thousands of honest and industrious servants, employed in Arsenals, navy yards, &c., receive an amount of compensation which barely entitles them to the necessaries of existence.—We demand in the sacred name of Democracy, by what authority this distinction is created or maintained? We appeal in behalf of Republicanism against the maintainance of such wrong!

We assert, then, that Government has assumed a position in defence of Aristocracy, and that its duty is to avoid the criminality of further countenance. For this purpose, let her politicians at the Capital receive a rate of reward, more strictly in accordance with the actual

amount of service rendered. Let her industrious servants, who are devoting their energies to her prosperity, receive an amount of compensation to which they are entitled. No longer let an idle band of political declaimers monopolise the rights to which the truly meritorious are entitled.

There is another prolific source of Aristocracy, the responsibility of which is likewise incurred by Government and People, and for the suppression of which the same course should by both be adopted. We allude to the almost exclusive conferment of honorable public offices upon members of the professional or mercantile classes. It is scarcely a matter of reasonable surprise that these should arrogate to themselves undivided honor, while it is from them that the recipients of power are almost exclusively selected. If the professional or mercantile classes are the only ones that contain sufficient talent, then, certainly, we may reasonably pardon that perpetual ebullition of feeling which so mysterious a circumstance might naturally create! There exists no such palliation. It is, on the contrary, a base and barbarous assumption. There are among the Laboring Classes, gems of intellect that would adorn and dignify the sceptre of power. By what authority of Justice or Common Sense is their exclusion effected? Why, in the prerogative of Executive appointment—why, in the exercise of the Elective franchise, are intelligent and patriotic Mechanics so generally discarded? Both Government and People are thus at fault, although there is a variation in the degree of culpability—inasmuch as the latter sometimes elevate Workingmen to public station, but the former, comparatively never.

Thus blind and infatuated have been these powers—cherishing the very venom that may operate to their mutual destruction. Nevertheless, we rejoice in the conviction that there is a method by which not only may its future evils be avoided, but its former tendencies counteracted. We here allude to the official elevation of Laboringmen. This is the proper policy, and one whose adoption must be ultimately secured.

Another prevalent source of Aristocracy is the pernicious system of conferring titles—not only an undemocratic and anti-Republican, but an unjust and unholy system.

But we cannot do justice to this portion of our subject in the limits of the present article. In connection with it, we will only add, that its suppression in public and in private life should be a speedy resort.

Government and People have a common interest in the suppression of Aristocracy. The three most prominent methods adapted to this purpose have now been presented. In this attitude of the subject, we withdraw from it. Grand, yet simple is the issue—ARISTOCRACY OR EQUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## ELEVATION—THE MEANS—FEMALE INFLUENCE.

It is with mingled pride and pleasure that we this week inscribe among the means for the Elevation of the Laboring Classes, the thought of every Poet, Patriot and Philanthropist—Female Influence.

The idea may be considered novel, yet, certainly, merits not to be discarded on that imputation. Alas, the very fact of its novelty—admitting it might be established, is not particularly complimentary to the fair sex, who should long since have been zealously engaged in the work of social redemption. The Female Character is beginning to be more generally understood and properly appreciated. Instead, as formerly, of perusing significant invectives about the "weaker sex," we meet with eloquent Calls upon its members to engage, or compliments to their perseverance, in those mighty moral Revolutions which are agitating the world of mind to its very centre, dashing aside the unholy forms of Vice and Error, bereaving Life of its thorns and extracting from Death its sting. Woman is beginning to occupy her proper pinnacle in the great scale of being.

The darkness that enveloped her is beginning to disperse, and she with queenly step and Angelic smile, is seen advancing to the rescue of humanity, sustaining the sceptre of Power, and surmounted by the crown of Immortality. When we see Woman bequeathing to the Poet his lyre, the Patriot his garland, and the Philanthropist his power—when we see her wresting from guilt its mask and Tyranny its rod—when we see her arming the missionary with his Bible and the Philanthropist his hope—when we see her traversing the foul fields of human corruption, until, beneath the magic of her smile and the transformation of her touch, the very thorns of Vice, spring, regenerated, into the flowers of Virtue, and before the light, of her presence, the moral darkness of Error's night is succeeded by the day-spring of Truth's celestial brilliancy—when we see her, encircled by light and encompassed by love, assuming her majestic stand among the redeemers and regenerators of a benighted world, until her praises and her prayers are chorussed by the plaudits of Earth and the hosannas of Heaven—then, we, the toiling millions of Mankind, may claim her as *our* Advocate—our Patron and our Guide!

Let us not, then, be charged with fallacy when we repeat that the Laboring Classes may recognise in Woman an important agent in the work of their particular redemption.

There are various ways in which Woman may be of essential service to the Cause of the Workingmen. Man's is a more public, while Woman's is a private agency. Yet, certainly, privacy must precede publicity.

In the unassuming characters of Mother and Sister, she may be of incalculable service in eradicating from the minds of members of the other sex those disagreeable impressions of rank and labor, which operate to mutual embarrassment and misunderstanding. The mind is peculiarly susceptible to such tender influences, and it only requires the winning smile, the kind reproof to banish from the mind, nurtured in the school of aristocracy, those sentiments of "absolute exclusiveness" and repugnance to physical labor, and cause them to be succeeded by truly noble and dignified principles of social Right and Equality.

Here, then, might much be effected, yet there is a difficulty to be overcome. Probably, females, more than any other class, are hostile to social sentiments, and before they can be of any possible utility in eradicating the unwholesome sentiments of others, they themselves must first be imbued with judicious principles. Why should the Female Sex, so sensitive and gentle, be made the very repository of bigotry of sentiment, and the intolerance of exclusiveness? It is less surprising that Man—firm, collected, arbitrary. Man with sensibility blighted by the perpetual din of business life, should incline to the sternness of aristocratic feeling. But how mysterious that gentle woman, with mind as calm as Summer lake, unruffled by the cold breezes of worldly rivalry and contention should cherish and maintain those impressions of the social state, so unqualifiedly reckless of human happiness and honor.

Another manner in which ladies might be serviceable to our Cause, is the selection of their partners. We have not, indeed, the selfishness to ask them to confer the favor of their companionship upon none but Laboringmen, but we do ask in the name of Justice and common sense, that they will not reject the addresses of all who are not Lawyers, Doctors or Gentlemen—more properly denominated loafers. Vain would be the attempt to estimate the amount of aristocracy of which the existing system of matrimonial alliance is productive. It is foul, fraudulent and infamous—clashing with the great interests of the human family. It is absurd—it is wrong—that for a ventilated coat or over-worked pair of boots, the fondest anticipations of a trusting heart must be forever banished, and the tranquil halo which Love enkindles round her votaries succeeded by the blackness of despair. O! Aristocracy—thou that triflest with the young affections of the hu-



man heart and deniest the communion of kindred spirits—thou, to whom the soul's torture and the spirit's agony are incense—thou, that from thy golden throne, gazest in smiling exultation upon the desolation thou hast scattered among hopes so fair and anticipations so bright as that their very contemplation might delight an Angelic host—foul Fiend!—must tender, gentle Woman rear the accursed pillars of thy altar?

In the parlor and in the ball room, ladies may contribute much to banish existing sentiments, and procure a state of opinion more consistent with mutual happiness and well being. May we not add the question—would the heart even of a Capitalist—one, perhaps, opposed to the *Ten Hour System*—be callous to the smiles and persuasion of a wife—a mother or a sister?

By the adoption of these and sundry minor, yet, nevertheless, important methods, might Woman—with all her capabilities for improvement—with all her aspirations after advancement, be enabled to assume her position as a Disciple of Truth, accomplishing an agency in the work of social regeneration that shall add another, and a brighter gem to her already well-stored Coronal!

#### MECHANICS.—No. 16.

##### OF ARCHES.

The principle on which arches are built is that of a series of wedge-shaped stones placed in a curved line. However, to give a clear account on strictly scientific principles would occupy a much larger space than we could spare, and indeed would fill a volume. Arches are of the most important branches of architecture, especially those over broad and rapid rivers, involving difficulties of no ordinary kind, in securing with certainty their durability and firmness, which ought always to be rigidly attended to, where not only the convenience, but also the safety of human beings, are concerned.

By an arch is meant an artful disposition of a series of stones or bricks, the under part of which is shaped like a bow, and their weight producing a mutual pressure, so that they not only support each other, but are by their combined resistance capable of bearing the most enormous weights.

If we conceive an arch in equilibrio to consist of a series of very small hard spheres of polished surfaces touching each other, and centres joined by right lines (being in fact an inverted simple catenary or chain,) and that the spheres are so connected that they cannot yield to any other impulsion than that of gravity, it is very plain that the equilibrium will not be disturbed by such inversion of the curve; no part of it will be pushed outward or inward by other parts, but the whole will be supported if the feet are firmly fixed.

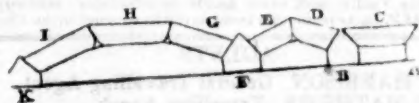


Fig. 53.

To render this more plain, let us suppose A, fig. 53, to be an abutment, B a pier, and C a wedge-shaped stone laid between these, it is evident that the greater the pressure which is applied to it, the more firmly it will become fixed between A and B. This is the most simple construction of a bridge, if we except the still more primitive one of a piece of wood or stone laid across a hollow, and supported at both ends from below. Advancing another step, we have only to suppose two wedge-shaped stones D E placed between two piers, B F, or two abutments, and it will be evident that no pressure, however great, could force them down. Carrying the principle still farther, we have to suppose an arch composed of three stones G H I, with its sides resting against the piers F K, and it will be observed, that, although this third stone is added, it does not endanger the stability of the arch, being wedge-shaped; and the greater the pressure applied,

the greater will be the resistance of the arch. In building arches, the last stone which is inserted, however many there may be, is the central stone H, which is termed the key-stone; as no sooner is it put into its place than the whole are locked firmly together.

In short, to whatever extent arches are built, the same general principle applies; for when we consider the very great quantity of heavy materials suspended in the air, such as is represented in the following cut, and compare the small cohesion which the firmest cement can bestow, we must be convinced that that cement is incapable of keeping the materials of the bridge together; and it cannot possibly be explained by any other principle than the just balance and equilibrium of its parts:



Fig. 54.

In conclusion, there is not an action performed by man in his progress through life, but what has reference to some one or more of the mechanical powers, although he is ignorant at the time by what law this action is performed. The knowledge of the mechanic powers, therefore, it must be obvious, is essentially necessary to every human being; as by our acquaintance how to apply principles so simple, we might overcome, with comparative ease, those obstacles which are daily presenting themselves, and which, without this knowledge, but too often baffle the attempts of mankind to obviate them.

#### U. A. O. D.

Washington Grove Lodge, No. 45, was duly Constituted and opened at *Druid Hall*, 55 1-2 Congress street, Troy, on Monday evening, Feb. 14th inst, by P. W. Baringer, D. D. G. A., assisted by P. Arches, Smith, Tillinghast, Crossman and Sones, in the presence of a large number of visiting brethren. The names of the officers for the current term are, A. B. Gilbert, N. A.; Daniel Hudson, V. A.; Jeremiah S. Washburn, Sect'y; Geo. W. Ring, Treas.; John W. Malone, I. G. After the installation of the officers, 9 candidates were initiated and several other applications for membership were received and duly referred. By the by, this Lodge goes into operation under very favorable auspices. The Order in Troy is firmly united in the bonds of U. P. & C., and take hold of the work with that energy and good will, which is sure to command success.

ADVENTURES IN MEXICO AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, by Geo. F. Buxton, Esq. This is one of best expositions of the Manners, Customs, and Character of the Mexicans, we have ever read. It is written in a narrative style, and strongly reminds one "Typee," and will no doubt find an extended sale.

It is for sale at P. Cook's news office, Broadway; where can be found all the new publications and periodicals of the day.

We have before spoken of Mr. Cook's establishment, and would again remind our readers that it is the model news office of the day.

Lieut. MURRAY's new work entitled the "Wreck on the Indian Ocean," has arrived at Cook's, and will undoubtedly soon be in the hands of the admirers of that talented author.

Ben'et has received the March Magazines, and rich numbers they are.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Bro. C. KILLMER, in another column. Persons in want of printing will do well to give him a call. They will be sure to have their work when promised.

#### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Geneva Saturday morning, Feb. 12, 1848.

On Thursday evening we attended Geneva Protection, No. 14, and had the pleasure of taking once more by the hand Bros. Morrison, Green, Snell, Murdock, &c. The proceedings of No. 14 are conducted in a prompt and business-like manner. After initiation, we had some "talk" with the brethren, and altogether we spent one of the pleasantest evenings since we left home.

On Friday we were "about" among the Workingmen, and found them ripe for all the great reforms of the day. *Political Action* is a matter spoken of here as not admitting of much longer delay, and should any measures be adopted to unite the Workingmen, Geneva will not be behind hand in coming to the rescue.

On Friday evening I attended Seneca Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., and listened to an Address by P. G. Geo. HORTON, of that Lodge. The address was one characterized by deep thought, and chained the audience for about an hour in breathless attention.

Little Falls, Monday night, Feb. 14, 1848.

Well here we are again in Little Falls. In the evening we addressed the Workingmen of the place who had assembled in large numbers at Protection Hall.—The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. BUNGAY a truly eloquent lecturer also addressed the meeting in a strain of eloquence seldom equalled.

A Resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Hon. MIKE WALSH to address the Workingmen of Little Falls at his earliest convenience.

The following resolution was also adopted.

Resolved, That we approve of the independent course pursued by the *Mechanic's Advocate* published at Albany by JOHN TANNER, in its untiring endeavors to elevate the Mechanic and Workingman to his proper and appropriate station.

#### ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

The Festival of St. Valentines Day occurred on the 14th inst. The custom of sending Valentines was carried to an unwonted extent, in every part of the country, and in this city in the space of a few hours, not less than 6000 Valentines passed through the post office—at least 2000 more were conveyed by private means—8000 in all. Now these epistles were many of them very elegant and costly. The majority of them varied in arbitrary value, from \$10 to 50 cents each. The average cost, including envelopes and postage, could not have been less than 50 cents each for the whole 8000—a sum equivalent to \$4,000! We know of a single bookseller of this city, who sold \$1,000 worth of these trifles. See what an amount of money was here thrown away upon a silly, useless, and time-rusted custom!—Four thousand dollars! How far this sum would have gone in the shape of food, fuel, and clothing, among the hungry, cold, and scantily clothed poor of this city! How many it would have relieved and made comfortable. It would have spread hundreds of tables, lighted up warm fires on many cheerless hearths, covered the shivering limbs of parents and children with comfortable garments, and made many desolate hearts leap up with gladness and sing for joy.

But it is all squandered! Persons who could not afford a dollar to pay what they owe us, spent five to help along a foolish custom!

Some of our subscribers are finding fault because we publish advertisements in the *Advocate*. Now we like to accommodate all, and would do so in this case, were it not for the fact that a large share of our income is derived from this source. But we will make a proposition: If each one of our present subscribers will send us in a new subscriber accompanied with \$1, we will pledge ourselves not to publish any more advertisements. We hope this proposition will meet with favor, as we are often crowded for room, and could we do without, would not insert a line that was not of general interest. We have before enlarged on the subject of each subscriber constituting himself an agent, and can say nothing more to add weight to our suggestion.



Washington, February, 16th, 1848.

**FRIEND TANNER:**—Here I am,—in the midst of a lot of foreigners, niggers, and other crockery-ware; who, with their huge mustachios and ebony faces, almost force a person into the belief that he is in some far-off, uncivilized, uncultivated clime, where barbers are as little seen, as strawberries are, up your way, in January, and chill the blood in my veins, with their "killing" capillary appendages. Thus much for the inhabitants. Now to particulars:

I have seen and examined the whole city of Washington, with its public buildings and public men, and its environs, for 20 miles around, including Mount Vernon, (from which I have but just returned,) and the battle grounds known by the name of the "Battle of the Races" and the "battle of the Stumps," which are situated between Washington and Baltimore. The former is called by that name, because, at that place, the Americans were forced to retreat, in the war of 1812, thus the term "Races." The latter derived its name from a laughable incident, which happened there, during the same war, which was related to me on the ground, and which, in my turn, I will now relate to you; although, perhaps, not with the original accuracy. There was a certain Capt. R——, who had command of a company, (among whom was the late Capt. W. H. WALKER, of the Texan Rangers,) during this campaign, who was noted for cowardice and pusillanimity, on all occasions; he being the first to run when danger threatened. On one occasion, this company was ordered out, on some expedition. The night was very dark, and, after marching a while, the party came up with a large body of stumps, which through the darkness of the night, the Captain supposed to be Indians. Presently, he was seen, making the best of his way, towards the rear of the party—where, with his back against a tree, his face as pale as death, his knees knocking against one another, his hair standing on end, and his whole frame excited with terror, he cried out to his men, to "fire! and then retreat!!" The men obeyed orders, and fired, when hearing no commotion, and seeing nothing move, they concluded they had killed all of them at one shot. On finding out their error, they looked around for their Captain, but no captain was there! On searching for him, they found him in a field, some 200 yards off, insensible, and, to all appearances, lifeless. Upon restoring him, they found that the cause of his situation, was, that, running through the field, he stepped upon a hoop, which, springing up, struck him in the back, when he supposed an Indian had shot him, and fainted. This is true, to a letter.—The identical Captain is now living in this city. [It will be necessary, for the proper understanding of this anecdote, to say, that the stumps, were, at that time, sometimes left standing, to the height of about 5 feet.]

The CAPITAL here, is a most magnificent building. I particularly admired the Rotunda and Hall of the House of Representatives. The grounds around the Capital are about 1 1/2 miles in circumference, and are lit with a single gas-lamp, placed at an elevation of about 700 feet from the ground, and 150 from the dome, which throws a very bright and vivid light over the whole scene. This lamp is so large that 5 or 6 men can stand in it at once with the greatest ease. I have been in it several times. There is a beautiful sight from it. To the west lies the Potomac river, and the "old Virginny shore,"—to the south lies Georgetown and Alexandria, and to the east and north are extensive forests.

The GENERAL POST OFFICE & PATENT OFFICE, are both magnificent buildings. The one is built of white marble, in the form of the Albany Exchange, and the other, something in the form of the Albany Capital, only more massive and gorgeous, is built of grey granite. The National Gallery, in the latter, is worth coming 400 miles to see. The TREASURY DEPARTMENT, is also an immense and noble structure, built of reddish granite, with a basement of grey granite.—

The basement composes the celebrated SUB TREASURY. It has a beautiful portico in front, paved with variegated marble, and fronted with 37 massive granite pillars, of the Corinthian order. The NAVY, WAR, STATE and PENSION DEPARTMENTS, are all substantial brick buildings, situated on the north and south sides of the President's (or White) House.

The WHITE HOUSE, itself, is a noble structure, built entirely of limestone. Its ground are beautifully and tastefully laid out, and present to the eye a pleasing and lovely appearance. The celebrated East Room is a model of modern grandeur. It would be difficult to imagine its rich and costly furniture, and its general appearance.

I will give a full description of the city, its environs, public buildings, public men, &c., in subsequent numbers of your paper, beginning with the Capitol. In the meantime, I remain,

Yours truly,

ALBANY.

Extract of a letter, dated Buffalo, Feb. 9, 1848.

**BRO. TANNER:**—We have just started another Protection at considerable expense, as the members were determined not to be behind any in the State. You wish to have the night of meeting of all the Protections; No. 45 meets Thursday evening, No. 16, Tuesday evening. I enclose the Ode wrote for our installation. I would also say that so far as I am acquainted with the feeling among Mechanics here, they are for a nomination which they can with confidence support. We have a meeting to-morrow night, to take measures for our coming charter Election. There is something good for the laborer yet to come! let us not give up the struggle, because there is so much to do. Though we may not have the benefit, our children will reap the fruit of our labors.

Yours in the bonds of Brotherly Love,

J. S. P.

### Pills! Pills! Pills!

"Huzzah for the Sugar Coat Pills" is the cry That rings through the earth, and resounds thro' the sky, These are the pills To banish all ills,

And the fiercest attacks of disease to defy! PILLS! PILLS! PILLS!

Hark to that shout as it swells on the gale, Like the cataract's roar or the wild tempest's wail: "These are the pills To banish all ills,

To raise up the suffering when all others fail! PILLS! PILLS! PILLS!

In years far ahead, when the earth's gray with age, Some rhymster will place on her poetic page, In verse triumphant, the wonderful truth— These are the pills To banish all ills,

And give to old age the full vigor of youth."

What pills do you mean? Why of course no other but the true Herrick's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, which have and still continue to perform such wonderful cures.

☞ Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Albany, Jan. 25, 1848.

### OUR EXCHANGES.

The *National Reformer*, printed at Rochester, is a most excellent National Reform paper, and in fact we may say the best that we receive. It is edited with much ability and is doing a vast amount of good among the working classes of western New York. Terms \$1, per annum payable in advance.

The *Workingman's Organ*.—We have inadvertently neglected to notice this spirited little print, although we have received it regularly for the past month. It is published by a committee of the "Erie Club," and should be extensively circulated. A dollar could not be better applied. Address Workingman's Organ, Buffalo.

**Albany Museum,** every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlettas, Dancing, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c., sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 30tf.

### A Shade to all other Sarsaparillas.

DR. MOSHER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry is put up in quart bottles, it is more powerful and much pleasanter than any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It is also the best remedy for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It has had the desired effect in cases where others have been tried to no effect. A fair trial is only necessary to test its superiority over all others which will give more satisfaction than many certificates. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the subscribers, No. 49 Washington st. Albany, also by their authorized agents in various parts of the United States and Canada. 60tf A. MOSHER & Co.

### METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR,

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, CANCERS, PILES, &c

THIS inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction the most certain cure for Scalds and Burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the Ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of seam or scar, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The Ointment is an efficacious remedy for all Soreness and Inflammation of the Eyes, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Eruptions. Cuts and Cancers, as all Pain from Inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for Frost-Bitten Limbs; and its efficacy in the cure of the PILES is most safe and certain.

Its almost Miraculous Cures can be attested to by numerous persons in the cities of New-York and Albany and their vicinities, among which we refer to the following.

Albany July 24, 1846.

This will certify that I have been seriously afflicted over three months with an open wound and a swelling on my left foot, and after trying different restoratives without any benefit, was induced to try M. F. H. Metzger's Pain Eradicator, which I am happy to say has had the desired effect of causing the wound to heal in a very short space of time. CHAS. WOLLENSACK, 7 Howard st.

For sale by the Proprietor, wholesale and retail, at 329 Broadway, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Albany, N. Y. Price reduced to correspond with the times—25 cents a box.

### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**Daguerreotype Notice.**—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic Likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Canvases, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, 18 1/2 No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

**Fine Mess Pork,** the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

F. H. METZGER'S HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON: No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

**Gentlemen's Hats.**—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3. Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar.11tf

### ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines

" 6 " \$6 " "

" 12 " \$10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

**George Patterson, Undertaker,** No. 52 Hudson Street Albany, has constantly on hand, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry and other coffins. Hearse, Carriages, &c., furnished to order, and Interments in any of the Vaults, with every article in attendance necessary for FUNERALS, on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the City.

### AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.

ISAAC MATHEWS, Travelling Agent.

JOHN McGRATH Travelling Agent.

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" WM. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.

" JAMES HOLMES, Akron, Ohio.

" R. J. APPLEBY, Ohio City, Ohio.

" A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.

" JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.

" CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.

" G. J. WEBB, " "

" S. W. CHILDS, Waterloo, N. Y.

" J. M. CLARK, Watertown, N. Y.



**Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;**

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

**Great Spring and Summer Medicine.**

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it Invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

**5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.**

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

**UNITED STATES OFFICER.**

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. DMOORE,

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practising Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

W. M. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

2571

**O. K.**

**Chamberlin's** Writing and Book keeping Academy 82 State street, is now open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the reception of visitors and pupils, who desire thorough and practical instruction in the various branches of writing and book-keeping. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to engage in the profession of teaching, can be qualified in both plain and ornamental in about fifteen days. Strangers visiting the city can acquire a good hand writing in a few hours. Chamberlin's Penmanship for sale at his Academy in any quantity desired.

Rheumatism cured, and a family cured of Erysipelas of the Skin by

**BURROWS & NELLEGAR'S Sarsaparilla.**

Messrs. Burrows and Nellegar, Gents.—The following is my cheerful testimony in favor of your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla.—I have used it in my family with the best success imaginable, and am convinced that it merits the confidence of the public.—I was first persuaded to procure a bottle some time months ago for my wife, who was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism through the whole system, and who was confined to her room all winter, and most of the time to her bed. The ordinary remedies in such cases had been resorted to, but without much benefit. By the use of one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, a beneficial result was observed. My wife continued its use until she had used six bottles in all: and I feel happy to say she is now entirely free from any symptoms of rheumatism. I do further say that I have found it to be a purifier of the blood. I have used it myself, and all my family being troubled with a breaking out of the face, and showing other indications of impurity of the blood, have used it, and in every case it has given ultimate satisfaction. So much confidence have I in your preparation of Sarsaparilla, that were any of my family afflicted with impurity of the blood or rheumatism, I should resort immediately to it again.

L. G. BURGESS.

Jeweller, at J. T. Crews.

Sold wholesale or retail at MEDICAL HALL cor South Pearl and Plain sts. At \$8 per doz. \$4 per half doz. (A liberal discount to the trade.)

**300 VOLUMES** Complete, of the "Son of Temperance and Reckless," for sale at No. 14 and 15 Commercial Building. Price per bound copy, 75 cents.

**Boots and Shoes.**—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delevan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleecker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times.

**The Cheapest Bookstore Yet.**

E. H. BENDER,

Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's (Supt. of Common Schools) celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the city Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New-Jersey and Vermont.

School books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Liberal discount made to Teachers.

Family and pocket Bibles of every description.

Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outline and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low.

Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand.

Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

Books, Pamphlets and Magazines of every description bound to order.

Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books, in every variety.

General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

Music Books constantly on hand.

Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justices' Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

N. B. Recollect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAPSIDE!"

50 tf.

**REGALIA:**

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c. of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.

ly22 E. VAN SCHAAK, 385 Broadway.

**New Watch and Jewelry Store.**

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 61-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 2371 VISSCHER MIX.

The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protection. E. VAN SCHAAK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

Gilt and Fancy Colored Paper for sale at Van Schaack's Mammoth Variety Store, 385 Broadway.

**E. R. Liller, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEW.**

Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils, Clocks and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847.

**REMOVAL.****THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY**

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

**14½ South Pearl street,**

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

**GREEN TEAS.**

Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	60 50
do do do finer,	63
do do fine cargo,	75
do do extra fine,	88
do do silver leaf,	1 00
(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)	
Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	75
do superior,	1 00
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25
Imperial, good,	75
do brisk and fragrant,	1 00
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	38
do do extra fine,	63

**BLACK TEAS.**

Pouchong, good full flavor,	80 38
do fine,	80
do very superior,	75
Souchong, good,	80
do extra fine,	80
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	80
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)	
do very fine,	80
do extra fine,	75
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	80
do do extra fine,	75
H-wqua's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar,	75
Congou, good,	37
do very fine,	50
Pekoe Flowers, good,	1 00
Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.	41tf

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

**Real Estate Agent.**

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

54m06 ALBANY, N. Y.

**Gavit's superior Deguerreotype's** taken at his Galleries, No. 480 Broadway 3 doors north of the Mansion House Albany.

Persons wishing Likenesses of themselves or friends, should not fail to call at his establishment as they will find the pictures are everything the most fastidious could wish for and the utmost satisfaction is given to all.

Portraits put in Gold Lockets, Velvet or Silk cases, Frames etc., in the most finished style and at prices lower than any other establishment in the city. Please call and see. 45tf

**The Hair Cutter.** T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany.

4m07

**Registers for Protections** always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1 25 per Register.

H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

**Fresh Hams,** first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

**Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.**—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of reasonable and servicable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.

Albany, September 18, 1847. 42tf

**Eggs—** Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

4m08

JAMES C. KNAPP,

**Manufacturer of Regalia,** for the following orders: M. M. P. Masonic, I. O. of R., I. O. of O. F. Druids, S. of T., A. O. of G. F. Camp and P. C. R's. Regalia. At No. 217 West Seventeenth street, N. Y.

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## Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.  
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address  
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

## A SPLENDID PREMIUM!

That Protection in the U. S. sending us the greatest number of subscribers, in proportion to the number of its members, previous to the 30th day of April, 1848, will be entitled to a splendid suit of officers regalia, worth \$50. Protections intending to compete for this Prize, will please inform us of the fact. To secure this prize the whole amount must be paid in advance.

## DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York.	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	26 Buffalo,.....Fri
2 Rochester,.....Wed	26 Ithaca,.....Mon
3 Utica,.....Mon	27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	28 New York,.....Wed
5 New York,.....Tues	29 Penn Yan,.....Mon
6 L. Lockport,.....Tues	30 Syracuse,.....Fri
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	31 Watertown,.....Fri
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	32 Salina,.....Wed
9 Watertown,.....Fri	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
10 Troy,.....Wed	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
11 New York,.....Tues	35 New York,.....Thurs
12 New York,.....Sur. Char	36 Dansville,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	37 New York,.....Thurs
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	38 Troy,.....Thurs
15 S. Troy,.....Thurs	39 New York,.....Thurs
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	40 Middleport,.....Fri
17 Medina,.....Wed	41 New York,.....Fri
18 New York,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Mon
19 New York,.....Mon	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Wed
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	44 Albany,.....Wed
21 Albany,.....Fri	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
22 Albany,.....Mon	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
23 Home,.....not instituted	47 Oswego,.....Mon
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	48 Theresa,.....Thurs
Ohio.	
1 Cleveland,.....10	10 .....Wed
2 Painesville,.....11	11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon
3 Massillon,.....Tues	12 Wooster,.....Tues
4 Akron,.....Thurs	13 Canfield,.....Mon
5 Ohio City,.....14	14 Salem,.....Tues
6 Cleveland,.....15	15 New Lisbon,.....Tues
7 Elyria,.....16	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
8 .....17	17 .....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	18 Navarre,.....Mon
Michigan.	
1 Grand Rapids,.....	
2 Marshall,.....	
3 Jackson,.....	
Pennsylvania.	
1 Philadelphia,.....	
Wisconsin Territory.	
1 Milwaukee,.....	

Watertown, Feb. 17th, 1848.

that another link has been added to the chain of the M. P.

In company with some thirty members of No. 31, I last night attended the institution of a new Protection at Theresa, in this Co., a flourishing Village, some 18 miles north of Watertown, containing, I am told, about sixty Mechanics, the majority of whom I trust will soon be enrolled under the banner of No. 48.

The services were performed under the direction of our very worthy Br. Jonathan Sawyer, D. G. P. of this district—after which we repaired to the Village Church, and listened to a well written address from Br. Gilbert Bradford, of No. 31, delivered to the Mechanics of the village.

They possess all the requisite means of becoming a flourishing and useful Protection.

Thus you see we have now two in the County, where 14 months since the Order was entirely unknown.

Our Protection, No. 31, is steadily pressing forward against no slight obstacles—not from any determined hostility, but from the great multiplicity of secret organizations, that existed before it was instituted.

But it is composed in the main of that kind of material that is accustomed to more of the shade, than the sun shine, of life—and will yield under any ordinary discouragement. We have now about 56 members, and constantly but slowly adding to our numbers. We have a good Hall, the fixtures &c., of which cost us about \$200,—are nearly out of debt. We have a debating club, and occasionally a lecture from some of our members—and on the whole I can safely say that we are in a healthy condition.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. CLARK.

Troy Feb'y 19th, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—The officers elected in the following Protections for the present quarter are:

PROTECTION No. 1, Lockport.—S. Wright, s. p.; B. H. V. Whicker, J. P.; J. Thomas, R. S.; J. Murphy, F. S.; R. P. Burtrick, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 2, Rochester.—Jas. M. Cavan, s. p.; Wm. H. Plant, J. P.; F. Price, R. S.; John F. Lovcroft, F. S.; Alanson Brown, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 3, Utica.—W. S. Segar, s. p.; R. Evans, J. P.; D. F. Langhpaugh, R. S.; F. Moore, F. S.; D. Hull, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 4, Schenectady.—Wm. Hutchison, s. p.; D. W. Consaul, J. P.; N. A. Vedder, R. S.; G. W. Winne, F. S.; W. Greenhalgh, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 5, New York.—J. Harbutt, s. p.; H. Hadkins, J. P.; R. Beebe, R. S.; W. Plummer, F. S.; D. Gosham, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 6, Lockport.—C. Messeroll, s. p.; Dan'l Bull, J. P.; H. Howard, R. S.; Wm. Craine, F. S.; Stephen Sult, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 9, Waterloo.—G. Van Riper, s. p.; A. G. Story, J. P.; C. Masten, R. S.; D. Wright, F. S.; S. Keyes, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 10, Troy.—D. Grant, s. p.; James Allen, J. P.; L. Stone, R. S.; Cha's Phelps, F. S.; Smith Wood, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 11, New York.—John Lowe, s. p.; Wm. F. Reed, J. P.; John Stevens, R. S.; Wm. Saxton, F. S.; Geo. West, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 13, Batavia.—H. McCormick, s. p.; B. C. Page, J. P.; Wm. Loring, R. S.; J. B. Holton, F. S.; C. T. Buxton, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 14, Geneva.—C. T. Codington, s. p.; C. H. Hayes, J. P.; A. H. Hood, R. S.; G. C. McDougal, F. S.; John Murdock, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 15, South Troy.—J. Franks, s. p.; G. Hockett, J. P.; Wm. Edmonson, R. S.; S. Franks, F. S.; S. W. French, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 16, Buffalo.—Andrew Aithen, s. p.; R. M. Eddy, J. P.; G. W. Shults, R. S.; H. Cleaveland, F. S.; J. C. Messler, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 17, Medina.—S. S. Beels, s. p.; J. Clyde, J. P.; J. Snell, R. S.; W. Thompson, F. S.; J. L. Tillman, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 18, New York.—John Hines, s. p.; J. B. Wood, J. P.; E. T. L. Youde, R. S.; John Beates, F. S.; Theodore Miller, TREAS.

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Yours &c.,

J. S. WASHBURN, G. S.

## OHIO.

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List of Officers, of M. M. P. No. 18, Opened at Navare on the evening of the 2nd inst. George W. Scott, s. p.; J. I. Jay, J. P.; S. M. Brewster, R. S.; W. Reeves, F. S., and George Smith, Treas. Meets Monday Evening at the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance Room, in Bethlehem.—Massillon Telegraph.

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